FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1842. [NO. 1291.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

ASHEBOROUGH
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE TRUSTEES of this Institution being determined to make it worthy of the patronage of the public, have employed John D. Clancy to take charge of it for the present year. He will receive Scholars in a separate apartment, and will have general supervision of the whole School.

The Trustees have also employed Mrs. Adelaide S. Whitney, who will have the immediate charge of the Female department.

Mr. Clancy is a graduate of our University, and is favorably and so favorably known to the public as to render that recommendation would be superfluous.

Mrs. Whitney comes highly recommended by Mrs. Willard, the distinguished Principal of the Female Seminary at Troy, N. Y., in which Institution Mrs. Whitney was educated. She has since been Principal in the Female Seminary at Pleasant Grove, Greenville, S. C., and left that Academy with a high reputation in October.

The Trustees believe that they have been eminently fortunate in procuring the services of Mr. Clancy and Mrs. Whitney, and that they can with confidence recommend the School to those who wish to have their children and Wards correctly and thoroughly instructed.

PRICES OF TUITION.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, &c.	$6	per session.
Geometry, Arithmetic, Algebra, Chemistry, Botany, &c.	8	"
Embroidery and French Needle work,	5	"
Drawing and Painting,	7 50	"
Piano,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano,	20 00	"
Use of Instrument,	5 00	"
Vocal Music,		
Latin and Greek,	12 50	"

Boarding can be had in the best families in the village at $8 to $9 per month, including washing and fire, &c. There is not a more healthy place in the State.

The School is now in operation. The present Session will end on the 15th June next.

J. M. A. DRAKE, *See'ry.*
February 16, 1842. 90-6w

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN AND CHILD. For information apply at this office.
February 22, 1842. 90-3w

MAMMOTH SCHEME!
$60,000!! $25,000!
$15,000! $12,000! $10,000! 10 of $1,500! 20 of $1,250! 50 of $1000!

UNION LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY OF LAWS: For Internal Improvement in Alexandria, D. C.—State Treasury, Delaware College and Common Schools, in the State of Delaware.—Social Manufactures, in the State of South Carolina.—George and Pebble Waterworks in the City of Savannah, and State of Georgia.

CLASS No. 1 for 1842 to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 19th, 1842.

J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
(LATE YATES & McINTYRE.)
Managers.

CHARLES McINTYRE & CO.,
298 Broadway, N. Y., Agents for the sale of Tickets and payment of Prizes.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of			$60,000
1 " "			25,000
1 Prize of			15,000
1 Prize of			12,000
1 Prize of			10,000
1 Prize of			9,000
1 Prize of			7,000
1 Prize of			6,056
2 Prizes of	5,000	65 Prizes of	300
3 Prizes of	4,000	65 Prizes of	100
5 Prizes of	3,000	130 Prizes of	80
5 Prizes of	2,000	260 Prizes of	60
10 Prizes of	1,500	260 Prizes of	50
20 Prizes of	1,250	4,225 Prizes of	40
50 Prizes of	1,000	4,160 Prizes of	30
50 Prizes of	500	6,240 Prizes of	25
130 Prizes of	400	16,640 Prizes of	20
65 Prizes of	250		
32,396 Prizes, amounting to			$1,217,216

Tickets $20—Shares in proportion.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets will be sent for $240
Ditto ditto 26 Half do. $120
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do. $60
Ditto ditto 26 Eighth do. $30

☞ All Prizes that are sold through the agency of CHARLES McINTYRE & CO. will be paid by them in New York currency, specie, or its equivalent. This will make a grand inducement for the Northern and Western Speculators to transmit their orders to their office, No. 298 Broadway, New York.

Address all orders to CHARLES McINTYRE & CO., 298 Broadway, N. Y.

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class D, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., March 26, 1842.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$35,291, $11,761, $6,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, $2,361 19, 50 Prizes of $1,000, 50 of $250, 50 of $200, 63 of $150, 63 of $100, &c. &c. &c.

TICKETS ONLY $10.

A certificate of a Package containing 25 Tickets will be sent for $120. Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR OF MULES. Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.
February 15, 1842. 89tf

DICINES.
speptic Pills.
ious ditto.
Phœnix Bitters.
Liverwort, for
umption, &c.
r.
Book Store.
he Afflicted.
TED LOZENGES—
ughs, Colds, Asthma,
s of the Chest and Con-
to all other remedies,
effectually.
orms that never
been sold, and none
We recommend Sage
to our readers as the
we have ever tried,
ed a distressing cough
ness we have used
success.—*Ledger.*
For sale at the Factory
48-1y
S PILLS.
knowledged to be one of
discovered, as a remedy
ive Inflammation.
They cure Diabetes and
ecretory and Constitu-
all these affections
they always do, and
however, matter is not
Six years this medi-
public in the United
introduced it here.
New York are 281
and 276 Bowery, &c.
ware made Agents.
NEFFERTITS.
CHAEL McCARTY,
Sole
N D'S
NTURE.
AGUE & FEVER.
the Western
st received at the Fac-
PILLS.
by this Medicine
cesses of the day. Dr.
PETERS' VEGETA-
Mrs. Sweatlands Sweet
Scorbutic Syrup of
Dr. Peters' wonderful
Every good or should
For many years it
since I found out its
who were wasting
of consumption,
pronounced by this
ing.
ustrate death, for
every house.' Sold
Let no man trifle
this remedy, and
ing Dr. God
and that Mrs.
48-1y
FLICTED.
able Powder
rup.
Pills, Liver Com-
&c.
been placed before the
to all as a remedy
and complaints, which
and directions. These
of the age, admonish-
and fail
even one dose—
a fair trial
suppose have been
in consuming the com-
to all appearance.
In many cases,
arrested this malady
severity by awaken-
health and soundness
tion, liver complaints of
aggravated cases of
this powerful remedy,
a never failing cure,
according to the pro-
cases of common colds
that can more safely
or much sooner
and lungs and when
most difficulty is over-
to perfect health—
of the lungs is check-
the superfluous humors
of the body. Hence
until the moisture of
the cause to the sur-
observation and ex-
himself warranted to
used in the form of
will reduce the pulse,
taken in tea or syrup
effect on the kidneys,
of water to come off,
water to appear pri-
appearances. As a
of whooping coughs
it is unsurpassed by
public. It is, moreover,
appetite. It is believed
have been made by its
before the public.
medicine is particularly
a gentle and healthy
morbid and pernicious
flections and congestion
promotes a mild and
gains from the chest re-
respiration; corrects ob-
the bowels in a regu-
lose painful symptoms
readily yield to this
ally resorted to, and re-
vigor which that
action, it left to its nat-
ures.
be seen on application.
ld by the Proprietor on
A. W. STEEL.
75tf

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 8, 1842.

ROBERT C. BELDEN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt, it is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Monday the seventh day of March next, why the said Robert C. Belden be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
88] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 7, 1842.

LOUIS S. BELDEN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, That cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Monday the seventh day of March next, why the said Louis S. Belden be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
88] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 7, 1842.

NATHAN SIKES of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, That cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Monday the seventh day of March next, why the said Nathan Sikes be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
88] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

DAVID CARVER of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having, on the third day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said David Carver be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

NEILL JOHNSON of Fayetteville in the County of Cumberland, having, on the fourth day of February, filed a Petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Neill Johnson be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 7, 1842.

JOHN C. LATTA of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having, on the fifth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said John C. Latta be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

PATRICK DAILEY of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having on the fifth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Patrick Dailey be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

JAMES JENKINS of the County of Cumberland, having, on the tenth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said James Jenkins be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

WILLIAM J. ANDERSON of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having, on the fourteenth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said William J. Anderson be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

JAMES JENKINS of the County of Cumberland, having, on the tenth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said James Jenkins be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Faye. ville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Act'ng Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

WILLIAM J. ANDERSON of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having, on the fourteenth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said William J. Anderson be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

JOHN McKINNIE of the County of Sampson, having, on the sixteenth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said John McKinnie be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Act'ng Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 19th, 1842.

AUGUSTUS J. ERAMBERT of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Augustus J. Erambert be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 19th, 1842.

ROBERT WOOTEN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Robert Wooten be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Act'ng Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 21st, 1842.

ALBERT TORRENCE of the County of Cumberland having this day filed a Petition, duly verified praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Albert Torrence be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90 *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 22d, 1842.

JOHN M. STEDMAN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said John M. Stedman be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90 *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
FEBRUARY 22d, 1842.

CHARLES A. McMILLAN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying to be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Charles A. McMillan be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

DYEING AND SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT.

D. W. DENNIES

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour, and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Comb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colours, warranted, kept constantly on hand for sale.
Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

Received per Cotton Plant,
20 HHDS. MARTINIQUE MOLASSES,
6 tierces Fine RICE,
10 boxes Scotch Snuff, superior,
5 half bbls. do do,
5 dozen Fancy Chairs,
60 bags prime Rio Coffee,
50 drums superior Turkey Figs.
For sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
Feb'y 14, 1842. 89tf

To Rent.

I INTEND on the 1st day of July next, to remove my Stock of Goods to my two stores, lately occupied by B. McIntosh, and McKay & McCaskill, and to make them my permanent business stands; and now offer for Rent, my four Stores immediately below, viz: One at present occupied by Messrs. W. & T. Bailey & Co., the next below, corner of Kershaw and Front streets, and now occupied by Mr. D. Malloy, and the two stores now occupied by me. To persons residing in this place, it is needless to say, that they are among the very best stands for prosecuting a Cotton and barter business; and I only make this declaration for the information of persons residing at a distance. Possession of the Stores occupied by Messrs. W. & T. Bailey & Co., and Mr. D. Malloy, will be given on the 1st day of September next; the others can be had by the 10th July next. Cheraw offers inducements to Capitalists, and men of business, that are not found in many Southern towns. It is estimated, that our receipts of cotton for the last two years averaged 25,000 Bales, and it is supposed this year's receipts will be about the same.

A. P. LA COSTE.
Cheraw, January 12, 1841. 85-ca6w

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILL be published at this Office on Saturday next, the Rules and Regulations, Table of Fees, and Forms of Application, &c. in Bankruptcy, in the District Court for North Carolina. Price 25 cents.
Feb'y 16.

Received by the Subscriber, per Steamer Cotton Plant,
3 HALF PIPES superior NEWARK CIDER,
2 ditto ditto superior Cider VINEGAR,
Scotch Whiskey and Ale, &c.
DAVID SHAW.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 16, 1842. 89-6w

FIGS.

45 DRUMS of best SMYRNA FIGS, received this day, and for sale at
PRIOR'S.
February 14, 1842. 89-6w

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the Estate of the late Murdoch McInnis, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement to the undersigned; and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

DANIEL McLEOD,
DANIEL GRAHAM,
Agents for the H'irs.
Robeson County, Feb'y 12, 1842. 89-3w

INFORMATION WANTED.

ANY person knowing a man by the name of WILLIAM R. BROWN, will confer a favor by writing the Postmaster at High Rock, Rockingham County, N. C. Said Brown is a man of good appearance, with light hair, fair complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and a tolerable Carpenter by trade. *February* 15, 1842. 89-4wpd

☞ Editors would confer a favor by giving the above one insertion.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville.
February 7, 1842. 88tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*
November 22, 1841.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of Negroes advertised for the 27th inst. is postponed till further notice.

In the absence of the Executrix, persons having business on account of the Estate will please call on Mr. James Baker.

M. S. HOOPER, Ex'x.
Dec'r 8, 1841. 80tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64tf.

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

LOVE'S HOTEL,
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests. E. LOVE.
April 26, 1841. 47tf

BOOK BINDERY,
AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home. DAVID CLEWELL.
Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-3f.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1841.

Mary Davis, ex. Ezekiel Davis. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ezekiel Davis is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that the Defendant make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of March next, to plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

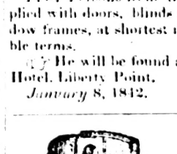
Witness, Absalom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1841, and 66th year of American Independence.

89] ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., *C. S. C.*

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH
(From London.)



WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.
November 12, 1841. 76tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6mpd

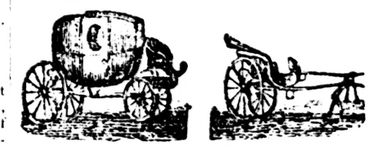
House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.
January 8, 1842. 85-6m



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

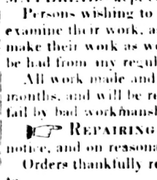
Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.
September 4, 1841. 66tf

Tennessee Legislature.—The Legislature of Tennessee adjourned on Monday, the 7th inst.

Gov. Jones's first nomination of Bank Directors, after being concurred in by the House of Representatives, was rejected in the Senate, by a party vote, the thirteen Locofoco Senators voting against it. We learn from the Nashville papers, that Gov. J. subsequently made a second nomination, which the House concurred in, but that it was defeated, like the first, by the thirteen Locofocos of the Senate.

The apportionment of the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, required of this Legislature, by the constitution, was defeated by the Senate, after the same fashion. The two houses failing to agree upon a bill, the thirteen Locofocos of the Senate, in defiance of all precedent, refused to appoint a committee of conference.

On the last day of the session, the Senate, by a party vote, passed a resolution in favor of electing a Whig and a Locofoco in the Senate of the United States. The House treated the resolution with silent contempt.

Mr. Cary, the Temperance lecturer, who has been laboring for some weeks past in various parts of the State with extraordinary results, has been in this town during the past week, delivering addresses nearly every night to crowded audiences. His efforts here in the cause which he has so zealously espoused have been signally successful. About two hundred men and one hundred ladies have signed the total abstinence pledge. Several of the men were the *hardest kind of subjects* for a temperance reformer to take hold of, but they now evince a firmness of resolution in new habits truly admirable.

It is generally known that Mr. Cary was once an inebriate, seemingly past all cure, but he did recover himself, and now goes about teaching others the way to temperance and usefulness.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

FLORIDA, Feb. 15, 1842.

Companies A and H, 8th infantry, under Capt. Gwynn, *en route* from Tampa to Pilatka, were attacked twice in the Wahoo Swamp, *on the morning of the* 13th inst., Sergt. Sword of H. Company killed, and one Private dangerously wounded. The hammock at the points of attack being unusually dense, it was impossible to form any correct estimate of the number of the enemy opposed to Capt. Gwynn. On the first appearance of the enemy every disposition that skill and bravery could devise was made for their reception; and the troops gallantly charged hoping to close with the Indians, but they fled, believing that "discretion is the better part of valor." Tiger-Tail, who recently took French leave of Tampa, is supposed to have headed the Indians.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.

Young Mr. Coombe, of Kentucky, who was one of the prisoners captured near Santa Fe, and who was liberated from confinement at Mexico, on the intercession of the U. S. Minister, is, now, we are gratified to learn, in this city, having arrived in the Solway from Vera Cruz.

Mr. Kendall had not arrived at Mexico when Mr. C. left. Mr. M'Rae, U. S. Agent, was met two days travel out of Vera Cruz, on his way to Mexico.—*Bulletin.*

An Express.—A Wisconsin editor acknowledges the receipt of Congressional documents "in advance of the mail," in consequence of a flock of wolves chasing the post-rider across the prairies.

Lowell Factories.—The factories at Lowell require annually upwards of 55,000 bales of cotton, 12,000 tons of anthracite coal, and 3,000 barrels of flour for the making of starch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned will practice in the District Court of the United States for the District of Cape Fear at Wilmington, and before his Honor Judge Potter, at Chambers, and will attend to filing Petitions in Bankruptcy, forwarded from any part of the State.

JOHN WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1841. 89-3w

NOTICE.

A PARTNERSHIP has this day been established between V. R. Pierson, of the town of Wilmington, and George D. Hubbard, of the town of Fayetteville, for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in the town of Fayetteville, under the name and style of

PIERSON & HUBBARD.

V. R. Pierson alone is authorised to purchase Goods and contract debts for the business of the establishment. V. R. PIERSON.
GEO. D. HUBBARD.
February 1, 1842. 88-6w

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN ANSON.

Pursuant to notice previously given, a respectable portion of the Whigs of Anson met in the Court House in Wadesborough, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 4th of April next. The meeting was organized by calling Gen'l James M. Waddill to the Chair, and appointing A. B. Smith Secretary. By the request of the Chair, E. Nelms, Esq. set forth the object of the meeting in a very handsome and appropriate address. After making some remarks, J. A. McRae, Esq. moved that the Chair appoint a co-amittee of six to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The motion prevailing, the Chair appointed J. A. McRae, Esq., A. Myers, Esq., Major M. J. Pickett, George Dunlap, Esq., Dr. Wm. Mendenhall, and Thos. J. Smith. After retiring a short time, they reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:—

Whereas, it is proposed to hold a Convention in the city of Raleigh on the 4th of April next, for the purpose of adopting measures for the promotion of the Whig cause; therefore Resolved,

1. That we heartily approve the object of the proposed Convention, and that we will appoint Delegates to attend it.

2. That the early demonstrations of our political opponents warn us, that it is time for the Whigs, every where, to be up and doing.

3. That we pledge to the Whigs of the State, our earnest and active co-operation in the advancement of the glorious cause in which we, in time past, stood side by side.

4. That we have unshaken confidence in the integrity, patriotism, capacity, and sterling republicanism of his Excellency JOHN M. MOREHEAD, and that we will cheerfully yield him our support, in the event of his becoming the nominee of the Convention.

5. That we have no confidence in the political opinions *(if he has any.)* of the present incumbent of the executive office of the United States: Because he has causelessly deserted his friends; because he has abandoned the principles upon which he went into office; because he has proven himself fickle and wavering in his views on the most important questions,—strongly recommending to-day what he rejects to-morrow.

6. That we cannot too strongly express our abhorrence of the doctrine of repudiation.

7. That the Chairman appoint 36 persons in Anson County as Delegates to attend said State Convention to be held in Raleigh.

The last resolution was, on motion in meeting of the whole, so altered as to read,—two or more persons from each Captain's district in the county. The other resolutions were all unanimously adopted as reported.

In pursuance of the last resolution the Chairman appointed the following persons as Delegates, viz: D. C. Lilly Esq., George Dunlap Esq. Y. H. Allen, Wm. P. Ingram, E. M. Sibley, R. J. Ratford, W. F. Burns, J. Broadaway, John Lee, C. Tolson, Wm. Brooks, E. Williams, C. Griffin, J. Griffin, Col. J. McCollum, M. W. Culbrethson, Colonel R. Rogers, Thomas Godfrey, Stephen Hasty Esq., Major D. A. Covington, Dr. J. B. Cottrel, Dr. R. H. Tillman, W. Chambers, William Allen Esq., James White, C. J. Blackwell, J. Cordle, David Tilmon, D. Huntly, H. Sturdivant, J. Giddy Esq., Thos Hubbard, H. Grady, D. D. Daniel, J. Grady Esq., F. Pearson, Major M. J. Picket, J. H. Morse Esq., C. Spencer, Wm S. Meacham, J C Bennett, E Nelms Esq. J B Lindsey, Rufus R Johnson, Dr Wm Mendenhall, Dr W G Jones, John T Flake, Wm J Ledbetter, A Myers, Col Wm G Smith, T S Little, A Little Esq. T S Ashe Esq. J A McRae Esq. Calvin Myers, Dr W H Gloss, T J Smith, W E Troy, Dr Wm P Jennings, P H Winston Esq. J R Hargrave Esq. Wm R Myers Esq. On motion the Chairman was added to the Delegation.

On motion of D C Lilly Esq. ordered that the Fayetteville Observer be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of J A McRae Esq. the meeting adj'd.

JAS. M. WADDILL, *Chairman.*

A. B. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

WHIG MEETING IN MOORE.

Pursuant to notice the Whigs of Moore held a meeting in the Town of Carthage on the 22d inst. The meeting was organized by calling Gen. W. D. Dowd to the Chair, and appointing A. R. Kelly Secretary. After a few pertinent remarks in illustration of the object of the meeting, it was moved by Dr. C. Chalmers that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions explanatory of the views of the meeting. J. B. Kelly, Dr. C. Chalmers, and Donald Street, Esq., being appointed to constitute said committee, after a few moments, submitted the following preamble and resolutions for consideration.

Whereas, it is proposed by the Whigs of North Carolina to hold a Convention in the City of Raleigh on the 4th of April, to nominate a suitable person as candidate for Governor of this State the ensuing term.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Moore heartily concur with their brethren throughout the State as to the propriety of the proposed Convention, and will delegate thirty-two of their fellow-citizens to represent their wishes to said Convention.

Resolved, That while we will support the nominee of the Whig Convention, we must express a preference for the present incumbent of our Executive Chair, under whose banner, notwithstanding the labored efforts of our opponents, we have once achieved a brilliant victory; and in whose fidelity to, and capacity to direct for, the prosperity of his native State, we have implicit confidence.

Resolved, That as the Whigs of this nation have been, by the interposition of Providence, deprived of the man who was emphatically their choice—and as their second choice was either a traitor from the beginning, or has suffered himself to be led captive by the wiles of his enemies, in the opinion of this meeting, those who elevated the man, Tyler, to his present exalted station, which he continues to degrade, are no longer responsible for his acts.

The question being on the adoption of the resolutions, the following gentlemen, who were present in attendance on the Session of our Court, having been called upon to address the meeting, readily responded, viz: Messrs. John S. Guthrie of Chatham, E. J. Hale of Fayetteville, J. W. Cameron of Richmond, J. Worth of Randolph, and Dr. J. McBryde of Moore. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed Delegates in accordance to the first resolution, viz: Dr. J. A. Chalmers, Maj. D. McDugald, Dr. S. C. Bruce, J. B. Kelly, Esq., M. Shaw, Esq., Jas. Dalrymple, W. McIver, Archi'd Dalrymple, C. H. Dowd, D. Street, Esq., A. R. Kelly, H. C. McLean, D. McCrummen, G. Hunsucker, Col. William Hancock, Hugh Leach, John Jones, W. D. Tyson, Dr. C. Chalmers, Thos. B. Tyson, Jesse Bean, Abel Kelly, J. R. Ritter, Col. Wm. Jackson, James McGilvary, John Dunlap, D. Murchison, Esq., Wm. M. McBryde, Dr. Jas. McBryde, Lawrence Haughton, W. A. Hancock, N. McCrummen, M. Street, and B. P. Person.

On motion, the Chair was added to the number of Delegates.

On motion of Col. Hancock, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Register.

The meeting adjourned *sine die*.

W. D. DOWD, *Chairman.*

A. R. KELLY, *Secretary.*

CHATHAM COUNTY.

At a large and respectable assemblage of the people of Chatham, in the Court House, on Tuesday of February Court, Richardson W. Faucett, of Haywood, was called to the Chair, and Thos. E. Glass was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being briefly explained, M. Q. Waddell offered the following Resolutions:

Whereas, it has been thought expedient by the Whig party of North Carolina that a Convention should be holden in the city of Raleigh, on the 4th day of April, 1842, for the purpose of strengthening our cause, not only in the organization of our forces, but also of sounding the public pulse as to the individual to be selected as a Candidate for Governor of the State. And whereas, it is a commonly received opinion that the Whigs, as a party, have been deceived by the perfidy of the accidental President of the U. States, and consequently been placed in a false light before the public.

Resolved, therefore, That we will send Delegates to said Convention, and co-operate with the Whigs from other parts of our State in a virtuous struggle once more to place our country upon salvable ground.

Resolved, That Chatham County is still sound in principle, and is as ever, ready to go to the rescue of the Whig cause upon which all the hopes, and best interests of our country are still suspended.

Resolved, That our entire confidence in JOHN M. MOREHEAD, as a Whig, Statesman, and Patriot, and our hearty approbation of his existing administration, recommend him to us as a suitable person to be selected as our next Governor.

Resolved, That HENRY CLAY of Kentucky by reason of his ability, integrity, and fidelity to the Constitution, holds an exalted place in the confidence of the Whigs, and demands their warmest support for the first office in the gift of the people.

After the reading of the Resolutions, the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen in support, in strong and pathetic appeals, after which, it being understood that Mr. Giles Mebane, of Orange, was present, a loud call was made for him, and he gratified his auditory with a Speech of nearly an hour, in which he frequently elicited applause, and left all who heard him under the conviction that Orange might be proud of such a son.

R. W. FAUCETT, *Ch'rman.*

THOS. E. GLASS, *Secretary.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been made by this tribunal, since our last:

Per RUFFIN, C. J. In McLaurin *v* Wright, in Equity from Richmond, directing the Bill to be dismissed. Also in Pool *v* Glover, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment below.

Per DANIEL, J. In Metcalf *v* Alley, from Rutherford, affirming the judgment below. Also in Hoppis *v* Eskridge, in Equity from Caswell, decree for plaintiff.

Per GASTON, J. In McCaskill *v* McBryde, in Equity from Moore, setting aside the report *in toto*, and directing a new account. Also in Kincey and wife *v* Rhem, from Jones, affirming the decree, so far as it dismisses the petition in regard to the slave, &c. Also in Freeman *v* Knight, in Equity from Edgecombe, directing an account. Also in Massey *v* Belisle, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment below.—*Raleigh Register.*

This Tribunal adjourned on Tuesday last, after a session of fifty-eight days. We subjoin the concluding business of the Court:

RUFFIN, C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the State *v* Martin, from Richmond, declaring that the judgment of the Court was warranted by the record. Also, in Hubbard *v* Troy, from Randolph, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Atkins *v* Kron, from Montgomery, declaring that the personalty belongs to the grandchildren of Q., and the realty to the children of K.—as to what fund shall pay the debts and legacies, an argument is required.

DANIEL, J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in Bank of Cape Fear *v* Williamson, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Dudley *v* Robinson, from Craven, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Little *v* Marsh, from Anson, declaring that there is no error in the decretal order.

GASTON, J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in Piercy *v* Morris, from Cherokee, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Ellis *v* Portsmouth and Roanoke R. R. Co., from Northampton, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Hyatt *v* Tomlin, from Ashe, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Spivey *v* Spivey, in equity from Bertie.

Argument required in Smith *ex dem.* Kelly *v* Spenser, from Moore—in Vaughan *v* Bigelow, in Equity from Caswell.

CHARLESTON, February 23.

Arrival of the first British Mail Steamer in Charleston.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a large steamer made her appearance at the Bar, which was soon known to be one of the British West India Mail Steamers, and the wharves were lined with such of our citizens as were made aware of the fact.

She came up and anchored off Hamilton & Co's wharf, and proved to be the British Royal Mail Steamer Clyde, Lieut. Woodruff, R. N. Commander, of 1842 tons burthen, drawing 15½ feet water, with a small supply of coals on board. The Clyde is from Grenada, via St. Croix, St. Thomas, Turks Island, Nassau, and last from off Savannah.

Mr. Johnson, a passenger in the Clyde, informs us, that in conversation with the Harbor Master at Nassau, he understood that the sixteen murderers, who were on board the brig Creole, were still in confinement at that place, waiting the decision of the British and American governments, as to their ultimate disposal.

The Cotton Market, from the 12th to the 15th January, was dull. Sales of the week 21,140. Uplands are quoted at 4¾ to 5¼ (equal to about 9 to 12 cents,) a fall of ¼d. A sale of 500 bales was made on the 15th, at the lowest price ever made, except in 1843. The stock of American on hand is 251,300 bales, against 289,070 at same date in 1841. Yarns and Cloths were dull and low, and until they rose, no rise in the price of cotton can be looked for.

A Bad Accident.—Col. F. H. Reeder, a worthy Mechanic, fell from the roof of a house in this city, on which he was at work, on Monday last, and seriously injured himself, breaking his arm in two places, and also his collar bone.—*Raleigh Register.*

Diabolical Villainy.—We are greatly pained to state, that the Dwelling House of Dr. Henry W. Montague, one of our most respectable and substantial citizens, situated in the North-eastern part of the County, was, together with its valuable contents, totally consumed by fire on Monday night last. Besides the Furniture of every description, all the Doctor's Books, Notes, Accounts, &c. were also burnt. From the fact that Dr. M. was in this City, attending Court, and his white family were all absent from home, and from other suspicious circumstances, but little doubt is entertained, we believe, that the House was first robbed of some three or four hundred dollars, and then fired to conceal the burglary.—*Ib.*

"The Federal Treasury may be managed without a bank, as was proved during the administration of Mr. Van Buren, when the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Woodbury, conducted its affairs skilfully, through a period of the greatest embarrassment."

L. D. Henry's Letter.

O yes; so "skilfully," "without a bank," as to leave the country the inheritance of an empty treasury, a national debt, a bankrupt Government, a depreciated shin-plaster currency, and a pestilential stagnation in business, which has sent its blasting influence through the length and breadth of the land. Surely, Mr. Woodbury was "one of the ablest and most faithful Secretaries of the Treasury we have ever had!!"

Raleigh Star.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

RESOURCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Statesmen and Legislators of America are beginning to appreciate the importance of statistical information. A correct knowledge of the resources and condition of the country must be essentially useful to every one who is called upon to legislate, or who has any interest, indeed, in the progressive improvement and rapid development of the resources of the country. No man can legislate properly, unless he knows the field on which he is to act, or the material which he is to employ. The mind, in the Hall of legislation, may exhaust itself in metaphysical speculation, or astonish by the splendor of its creations, but its deductions can never be correct unless the data which it employs, be true. We have been led to these remarks by receiving from a friend at Washington, a large Tabular Sheet, exhibiting the aggregate of the Statistics of the United States, taken in pursuance of an Act of Congress. With some labor, we have prepared from this General Statement the subjoined condensed account of the Statistics of North Carolina, which may be interesting for present information, and useful for future reference:

IRON.	
Number of Furnaces in the State	8
Tons produced (Cast Iron)	968
No. of Bloomeries, &c.	13
Tons produced (Bar Iron)	963
Tons of fuel consumed	11,598
No. of men employed	168
Capital invested	$91,951
LEAD.	
No. of Smelting Houses	2
No. of pounds produced	10,000
No. of men employed	30
Capital invested	$59,000
GOLD MINES.	
No. of Smelting Houses	10
Value produced	$255,618
No. of men employed	383
Capital invested	$9,832
ANTHRACITE COAL.	
No. of bushels raised	1,100
No. of men employed	4
BITUMINOUS COAL.	
No. of bushels raised	75
No. of men employed	1
DOMESTIC SALT.	
No. of bushels produced	4,193
No. of men employed	8
Capital invested	$7,099
GRANITE, MARBLE, &C.	
Value produced	$3,350
No. of men employed	11
Capital invested	$930
LIVE STOCK.	
Horses and Mules	166,608
Neat Cattle	617,371
Sheep	538,279
Swine	1,629,716
CEREAL GRAINS.	
No. of bushels of Wheat	1,950,855
No. of bushels of Barley	2,544
No. of bushels of Oats	3,193,941
No. of bushels of Rye	213,971
No. of bushels of Buckwheat	15,391
No. of Bushels of Corn	23,893,763
VARIOUS CROPS.	
Pounds of Wool	635,044
Pounds of Hops	1,003
Pounds of Wax	118,923
Bushels of Potatoes	2,108,239
Tons of Hay	102,350
Tons of Hemp and Flax	9,879
Pounds of Tobacco, gathered	16,772,937
Pounds of Rice	2,820,388
COTTON, SUGAR, SILK, &C.	
Pounds of Cotton, gathered	51,926,190
Pounds of Silk Cocoons	3,011
Pounds of Sugar made	7,163
Cords of Wood sold	40,031
Gallons of Wine made	28,752
NURSERIES.	
No. of men employed	20
Capital invested	$1,663
COMMERCE.	
No. of commercial houses in foreign trade	4
No. of Commission Houses	46
Capital invested	$151,300
Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.	1,098
Capital invested	$5,082,855
Lumber Yards	20
Capital invested	$16,000
No. of men employed	432
INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION.	
No. of men employed	213
BUTCHERS, PACKERS, &C.	
No. of men employed	21
Capital invested	$9,000
FISHERIES.	
No. of quintals of Fish	2,385
No. of barrels of Pickled Fish	73,350
No. of gallons of Fish Oil	2,387
Value of Whalebone and other productions of the fisheries	$23,800
No. of men employed	1,784
Capital invested	$213,502
PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.	
Value of lumber produced	$506,766
Barrels for Tar, Pitch, &c.	593,451
Skins and furs, value produced	$3,126
No. of men employed	2,694
MACHINERY.	
Value of machinery manufactured	$43,985
No. of men employed	89
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.	
Value of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. manufactured	$1,200
No. of men employed	18
GUN MANUFACTORIES.	
No. of small arms made	1,085
No. of men employed	40
PRECIOUS METALS.	
Value manufactured	$875
No. of men employed	1
VARIOUS METALS.	
Value manufactured	$6,050
No. of men employed	21
GRANITE, MARBLE, &C.	
Value manufactured	$1,083
No. of men employed	15
BRICKS AND LIME.	
Value manufactured	$58,336
No. of men employed	276
WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.	
No. of Fulling Mills	1
No. of Woolen manufactories	3
Value of manufactured goods	$3,900
No. of persons employed	4
Capital invested	$9,800
COTTON MANUFACTORIES.	
No. of Cotton manufactories	25
No. of Spindles	47,934
Value of manufactured articles	$138,900
No. of men employed	1,219
Capital invested	$995,300
SILK MANUFACTURES.	
No. of pounds reeled	7
Value of the same	$55
No. of persons employed	1
FLAX MANUFACTURES.	
Value of manufactures of Flax	$1,866
No. of persons employed	95
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.	
Value of manufactured articles	$89,168
No. of persons employed	482
Capital invested	$91,065
HAT MANUFACTURES, &C.	
Value of Hats and Caps manufactured	$28,167
Value of Straw Bonnets	$1,700
No. of persons employed	142
Capital invested	$13,141
LEATHER MANUFACTORIES, &C.	
No. of Tanneries	353
Sides of Sole Leather tanned	62,050
Sides of Upper Leather tanned	89,032
No. of men employed	645
Capital invested	$271,797
All other manufactories of Leather, Saddleries, &c.	238
Value of manufactured articles	$185,387
Capital invested	76,163
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURES.	
No. of pounds of Soap	1,612,825
No. of pounds of Tallow Candles	148,546
No. of lbs. of Sperm, and Wax Candles	335
No. of men employed	367
Capital invested	$4,751
DISTILLED AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.	
No. of Distilleries	2,802
Gallons produced	1,051,979
No. of men employed	1,422
Capital invested	$180,200
POWDER MILLS.	
No. of Powder mills	1
Pounds of Gunpowder	200
Capital invested	$30
DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.	
Value of Medicinal Drugs, Paints, Dyes, &c.	8,635
Turpentine and Varnish value produced	$116,750
No. of men employed	73
Capital invested	$152,275
EARTHENWARE.	
No. of Potteries	16
Value of manufactured articles	$6,260
No. of men employed	21
Capital invested	$1,531
CONFECTIONARY.	
Value of Confectionary made	$3,300
No. of men employed	1
Capital invested	$1,000
PAPER.	
No. of Manufactories	3
PRINTING AND BINDING.	
No. of Printing Offices	26
No. of Binderies	4
No. of Weekly Newspapers	26
No. of Semi-weekly papers	1
No. of Periodicals	2
No. of men employed	103
Capital invested	55,100
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.	
Musical instruments—value produced	$938
No. of men employed	3
Capital invested	$200
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.	
Value of manufactures	$301,601
No. of men employed	698
Capital invested	$173,318
MILLS.	
No. of Flouring Mills	323
Barrels of Flour manufactured	87,641
No. of Grist mills	2,033
No. of Saw mills	1,056
No. of Oil Mills	46
Value of Manufactures	$1,552,026
No. of men employed	1,830
Capital invested	$1,670,228
SHIPS.	
Value of ships and vessels built	$62,800
FURNITURE.	
Value of Furniture articles manufactured	$35,000
No. of men employed	223
Capital invested	$57,980
HOUSES.	
No. of brick and stone houses built	38
No. of wooden do. built	1,822
No. of men employed	1,707
Value of buildings	$418,264
ALL OTHER MANUFACTURES.	
Value of all the manufactures not enumerated	$127,516
Capital invested	$62,550
Total capital invested in manufactures	$3,838,200

The resignation of Mr. Clay, to take effect 31st March, is fully confirmed. Mr. Pierce of N. H. has also resigned. Mr. Mouton is also about to retire from the Senate.

The Standard of the 15th, being thereunto emboldened by the five-mile letter of the *Democratic* Mr. Henry, breaks out in a column and a half concerning Gov. Morehead. Said column and a half abounds in knowing winks, meaning nods, and curious innuendoes, intended to set expectation on tip-toe. The old varmint does not positively *say* any thing; but oh, how execratiatingly he does *insinuate!* It was with great deficiency that we could discover the "diamond," so deeply imbedded was it, as is usual with that valuable gem, in trash and filth. But we found that the whole article was calculated and intended to make the vague but horrible impression upon the public mind that an *ice-house* has been fitted up on the grounds belonging to the Governor's house!! It makes the cold chills run over us to think about it! He does not break this chilling information suddenly and fully upon the reader's ears; he does not *assert* that such is the lamentable fact; but puts it in the form of a "diamnable muendo," as is the wont of this most accomplished "Democratic" rhetorician.

If what the Standard says be true, that Mr. Henry's "election is as certain as he lives till August"—*he* should not object to having a small lump of ice convenient;—he'll need it to cool his parched tongue at the close of the canvass, if he wags that member with as little discretion as he handles his pen.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Consistency.—The Loco Foco papers now admit that Mr. Henry, their Candidate for Governor, was *an old Federalist*, but it was in "early boyhood" they say; and therefore, to charge it upon him is "pitiful." Have they forgotten, that one of the allegations which was most pertinaciously pressed by them against Gen. Harrison was, that he belonged to an Abolition Society just 40 years before! Nearly, if not altogether, as long a period intervened between Gen. Harrison's votes in the Ohio Legislature, (of which so much capital was made,) and the revival of them in the shape of weighty accusations, as has transpired between Mr. *Henry's* Federal and Republican professions. In the old Hero's case, "distance lent enchantment to the view;" in Mr. *Henry's* case, "'tis pitiful—'tis wondrous pitiful." Oh! how circumstances alter cases.

Raleigh Register.

[In Mr. Henry's case, Federalism was not thrown off in early boyhood, nor yet 20 years ago, as has been falsely alleged, but within the last ten years,—and then only in name; he is much a Federalist, nay an Aristocrat, now, as he ever was, except in name. *Observer.*]

Last week 31 negroes were sold in this town, at auction, consisting of men, women and families. The aggregate amount of the sale was $13,626; being an average of four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty four cents. Three men, sold separately, brought, each, just $800. The sale was on a credit of one and two years with interest from date.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

A Compliment to the Ladies.—A minister a short time ago held forth to his female auditors in manner following:

"Be not proud that our blessed Lord paid your sex the distinguished honor of appearing first to a female after the resurrection, for it was only done that the glad tidings might *spread the sooner.*"

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 21st, a message was received from the President, covering a report of the proceedings of the government in relation to the Creole. This consisted of a long letter of instructions from Mr. Webster to Mr. Everett, U. S. Minister to England. Its character may be inferred from the remarks of Mr. Walker of Miss. and Mr. Calhoun:—

Mr. Walker said that the letter of the Secretary of State which had just been read was not only written with extraordinary ability and force of argument, but it was marked by the force of truth, and sustained all the principles involved clearly, forcibly, and fully.

Mr. Calhoun said, the letter which had been read was drawn up with great ability, and covered the ground which had been assumed on this subject by all parties in the Senate. He hoped that it would have a beneficial effect, not only upon the United States, but Great Britain. Coming from the quarter it did, this document would do more good than in coming from any other quarter.

Exchequer Report.—Mr. Tallmadge submitted a report, from the Select Committee on the President's Exchequer Scheme, accompanied by a bill. This Report, like the Report and counter Reports in the other House, is very long and very able. We have read it with much pleasure, and there are some indications that it will find favor in Congress and with the country. It discards all those objectionable features indicated by the debate in the Senate, and if adopted with any thing like unanimity, so as to inspire confidence, it will doubtless do much good.

We hope to publish the report in our next.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Graham, and adopted, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of establishing a District Court of the United States in the western part of North Carolina, and of regulating the present district so as to provide the most convenient administration of justice, and giving the Circuit Court at Raleigh the jurisdiction of a District Court in cases of bankruptcy, &c.

On Tuesday, the 22d, Mr. Archer moved that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with, and that the Senate adjourn, as this was the birth-day of the Father of his Country. Two days there were in the calendar which were consecrated to jubilee in the hearts of all of us, of every party—the day which announced the birth of our liberty, and that which gave birth to the man who, under Providence, had been the chief instrument in achieving it.

The motion was agreed to.

On Wednesday, Mr. Mangum, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back to the Senate, without amendment, the bill authorising the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract with R. L. Stevens for the construction of a war steamer for harbor defence; and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Woodbury delivered a long speech against Mr. Clay's resolutions to restrict the veto power, &c.

On Thursday, after the morning business, a message was received from the House announcing the death of Mr. Williams, when Mr. Graham rose and after delivering an eloquent eulogy on the character and services of the deceased, offered the usual resolutions for attending the Funeral, &c. We have not room for his speech.

Mr. Clay having risen to second the motion, adverted to the friendship which had existed between him and the deceased for upwards of a quarter of a century, and hoped the Senate would pardon him for adding a few words to those so eloquently expressed by the Senator from North Carolina. Already had Congress this session, from each of its branches, paid its annual instalment to the debt of nature, which all must discharge. A more worthy member than he who has just departed from amongst us could hardly have been selected.

His (Mr. Clay's) acquaintance with the deceased commenced with his re-entry into Congress after his return from Europe. From that period to the moment of his death it continued not only in relation to himself, but was extended to every member of his family. It was from his hands, while he had the honor of presiding in the other House, that his lamented friend received the appointment of chairman of the Committee of Claims—an office which had been filled by another distinguished and valued friend from the same State. It was impossible for any man to discharge the duties of that responsible office with more advantage to the public service or with more credit to himself. No man could have displayed, on all occasions, more zeal, more diligence, more impartiality, more uprightness, than he did in the important and often intricate duties imposed upon him by the various and complicated nature of the claims decided during his investigation. Lewis Williams was a faithful image of the respectable State whose servant he has so long been—intelligent, quiet unambitious, loyal to the Union, and always patriotic. He would say much on this occasion, were it not that the emotions which thronged around his heart, denied him the utterance. But he would add no more than the expression of his ardent hope that all who contemplated this bereavement would duly appreciate the lesson it inculcates while deploring the loss which has been sustained, not only by the friends of the deceased, but by his country. Let those who survive him profit by the example which he has set. Such were his (Mr. Clay's) feelings, that he was compelled to conclude, and he would therefore merely add that he seconded the motion of his honorable friend. [Mr. Graham.]

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted; And the Senate adjourned.

The Senate did not meet again for business till Monday last.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 21st, the Committee on the Judiciary was directed, on motion of Mr. Tillinghast, to report such amendments as might be deemed necessary, to the Bankrupt Law.

On motion of Mr. Washington, the same Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of giving the U. S. Circuit Courts concurrent jurisdiction under that law with the District Courts.

A great number of petitions, resolutions of inquiry, &c. were presented, occupying the whole day.

On motion of Mr. McKay,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for re-building the custom-house in Wilmington, North Carolina.

On Tuesday, soon after the House met, Mr. Saltonstall said, this is the Twenty-second day of February—the glorious anniversary of the birth of Washington. There are two days which should be ever regarded as great nation-al festivals—the birth-day of the Nation, and the birth-day of him, to whom, more than to any other man, this Nation is indebted for the security of its independence, and the enjoyment of its liberty. These should be set apart as sacred days, and this day cannot be better spent than in reflecting on the life, services, and virtues of Washington. Let us so devote it, and we shall return to this Hall to-morrow better prepared for the discharge of our high duties. He therefore moved that the House do now adjourn. And thereupon the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Barnard presented a substitute for the Exchequer Bill reported by Mr. Cushing.

The report of the Retrenchment Committee was discussed during the morning hour by Messrs. Saltonstall, Briggs, Pickens and Brown.

The Civil appropriation bill was then taken up, and after some further debate on Mr. Graham's amendment providing that no stationary shall hereafter be allowed to members of Congress, the amendment was rejected.

A number of other amendments were proposed, debated, and generally rejected. And the House adjourned.

On Thursday the journal having been read—

Mr. Rayner of North Carolina rose, and announced to the House the melancholy event of the death of one of his colleagues, the Hon. Lewis Williams. Mr. R. delivered a very appropriate eulogy on the character of the deceased, and recounted his eminent services to his State, (which had for more than twenty-six years honored him with its confidence,) and to the country at large. He concluded by moving the usual resolutions for attending the funeral of the deceased, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock; and, as a testimonial of respect, to wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for thirty days.

Mr. Adams rose and said: Mr. Speaker, I second the motion, and ask the indulgence of the House for the utterance of a few words, from a heart full to overflowing with anguish which no words can express.

Sir, my acquaintance with Mr. Williams commenced with the second Congress of his service in this House. Twenty-five years have since elapsed, during all which he has been always here at his post, always true to his trust, always adhering faithfully to his constituents and to his country—always, and through every political vicissitude and revolution, adhered to faithfully by them. I have often thought that this steadfastness of mutual attachment between the Representative and the Constituent was characteristic of both; and, concurring with the idea expressed with such touching eloquence by his colleague, (Mr. Rayner,) I have habitually looked upon Lewis Williams as the true portraiture and personification of the people of North Carolina.

Sir, the loss of such a man, at any time, to his country, would be great. To this House, at this juncture, it is irreparable. His wisdom, his experience, his unsullied integrity, his ardent patriotism, his cool and deliberate judgment, his conciliatory temper, his firm adherence to principle—where shall we find a substitute for them? In the distracted state of our public counsels, with the worm-wood and the gall of personal animosities adding fruitful bitterness to the conflict of rival interests and discordant opinions, how shall we have to deplore the bereavement of *his* presence, the very light of whose countenance, the very sound of whose voice, could recall us, like a talisman, from the tempest of hostile passions to the calm composure of harmony and peace.

Mr. Williams was and had long been, in the official language which we have adopted from the British House of Commons, the *Father* of the House; and though my junior by nearly twenty years, I have looked up to him, in this House, with the reverence of filial affection, as if he was the father of us all. The seriousness and gravity of his character, tempered as it was with habitual cheerfulness and equanimity, peculiarly fitted him for that relation to the other members of the House, while the unassuming courtesy of his department and the benevolence of his disposition invited every one to consider him as a brother.

Sir, he is gone! The places that have known him shall know him no more; but his memory shall be treasured up by the wise and the good of his contemporaries, as eminent among the patriots and statesmen of this our native land; and were it possible for any Northern bosom, within this hall, even to harbor for one moment a wish for the dissolution of our National Union, may the spirit of our departed friend, pervading every particle of the atmosphere around us, dispel the delusion of his soul by reminding him, that in that event he would no longer be the countryman of Lewis Williams!

Mr. Johnson of Maryland then rose and said:

I rise, Mr. Speaker, to add my humble tribute to the virtues and memory of a departed friend—one who, I may truly say, stood to me in the place of a father—for when, young and inexperienced, I first entered this hall, it was to him I was indebted for the prudent counsel and kind aid which ever has always finds grateful from the head and heart of such a man. His public career, identified for more than a quarter of a century with the legislation of this House, is one upon which every patriot should delight to gaze.

"As Aristides just—as Cato pure," he has stood before the world the advocate of justice to individuals and the Government. His indomitable and unbending integrity, his consistency as a politician, his adherence to the best interests of his country, are too distinguished even for eulogy. Remarkable for his sound judgment and common sense, his views were never raised without instruction, and his purpose never perverted amid the excitement of party feeling.

Though not brilliant or eloquent, yet men of brilliancy and eloquence in this Hall were his intimate, and his *light*, safe and steadfast, shone over the path of more aspiring statesmen.

Sudden and melancholy as has been his death—he was still spared long and faithfully to serve his native State, and his memory will be among the richest of her treasures.

When called yesterday to visit my departed friend, I found him sinking into death; and at the bed-side of the dying patriot, I realized the loss which this House, and this country, have sustained—and cannot repress the utterance of my deep grief at the sudden and overwhelming bereavement.

It is with an aching heart I have now risen to speak the language of a long cherished affection, for a friend—a patriot—and an honest man.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted; and then the House adjourned.

On Friday, the Funeral took place, and from the Intelligencer's account, must have been an occasion of extraordinary solemnity and feeling. The President, Heads of Departments, Supreme Court, officers of the Army and Navy, Foreign Ministers, and an immense crowd of citizens, united with the two Houses in paying the last tribute to the departed patriot.

On Saturday, nothing of interest transpired in the House.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

It is with the most poignant sorrow that we announce the death of the Honorable LEWIS WILLIAMS, the long known and universally respected Representative from North Carolina, who expired at his lodgings in this city yesterday, after an illness of barely two days' duration. So unexpected was the sad event, so suddenly has it come upon us, that we can scarcely yet contemplate it as a reality. On Sunday he dined with a friend, cheerful, happy, and apparently in the best health; on Monday, he was at his post in the House of Representatives attending to his public duties; at noon on Wednesday he lived a lifeless corpse. So sudden a death of one so cherished in the affections of his brother Members, and of all who knew him, is indeed an event to cause a pause." And never have we known any similar bereavement to produce a deeper sensation or a more general gloom. The disease which has thus suddenly deprived his country of one of the most faithful, most faithful, and most enlightened of Representatives, and one of the purest and most virtuous of men, was, we are informed, bilious pleurisy, it attacked him on Monday, and so rapid was its progress that, although a man of robust frame, it terminated his life in forty-eight hours.

Mr. Williams entered Congress, a Representative from his native State of North Carolina, in December, 1815, and continued such, by repeated elections, to the day of his death, making an unbroken service of more than twenty-six years; a proof at once of his own fidelity to his trust and of the confidence of his constituents very rarely equalled in the history of our Government. He had long been what is termed "the Father of the House;" but notwithstanding that venerable title and the length of service it implies, he had reached the age of only fifty-six years. A sincere christian, he was a man of the strictest morals, and one of the most conscientious and unswerving public servants whom we have ever

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1842.

DEATH OF LEWIS WILLIAMS.—The particulars of this melancholy event will be found in another column, embodied in those deserved tributes which will be paid by the National Intelligencer, and in the two Houses of Congress by Mr Clay, Mr Adams and Mr Johnson. There was one feature in Mr. Williams's Congressional career, to which Mr. Clay could not allude with propriety, but which the people will sensibly feel the value of. He was never connected, directly or indirectly, in those disreputable measures which have given to the House a character of rowdyism, impaired its capacity for business, and almost destroyed its moral influence, with itself and the country. Perfectly familiar with the rules of the House, he never violated them. With a proper sense of his own dignity, and that of the House, he indulged in no personalities. He wounded no man's feelings, nor was assailed by any. He brought down from another and a purer generation the manners of a gentleman, and the dignity of a legislator. Such a man is indeed a loss to his constituents, to the House, and to the country.

Mr. Carey, the Reformed Drunkard, has been lecturing for several evenings in this town, and we are happy to state, with his accustomed success.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.—The late anniversary of this day appears to have been observed with more than usual demonstrations of respect, throughout the whole Union. In this town, the Antique Independent Company" paid its accustomed mark of respect—a tribute coming with peculiar propriety from an Association which had its existence during the Presidency of the Father of his country.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A victim to this most dreadful disease,—a daughter of Mr. James Mitchel of near Fayetteville, aged eight years, died on the 20th inst. She was bitten in the wrist by a rabid dog in October last; the wound healed in a short time, in which she complained occasionally of pain in the arm, extending to the neck, and frequently exhibited some spasmodic affections. No medical aid was resorted to until the 16th inst., when she was violently attacked with spasms, and all the usual symptoms of hydrophobia; was convulsed at sight of liquids, not receiving one drop until she expired in strong convulsions.

We have repeatedly warned our readers to beware of diseased dogs; and we regret that the caution has been ineffectual to the saving of this poor child from the most horrible of all deaths. All worthless dogs should be forthwith killed, and those of any value kept secure at home.

Gov. Morehead, President *ex-officio* of the Literary Board, has given public notice, that a distribution of the net income of the Literary Fund will be made on or after the 1st inst. to the Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools in the respective counties. The following are the amounts due to the counties in our vicinity, viz: Anson $911 95, Bladen $814 60, Chatham $1000 70, Columbus $50 44, Cumberland $939 36, Duplin $665 97, Guilford $1020 40, Montgomery $364 70, Moore $525 10, New Hanover $768 08, Randolph $756 59, Richmond $855 12, Robeson $956 64, Sampson $742 45, Stanly $893 52.

WHIG MEETINGS.—The Whigs of the Old North State are buckling on their armour for the Summer's campaign. Besides the Counties of Montgomery, Anson, Moore, Randolph, and Chatham, whose proceedings we have published, Pitt County has appointed 49 Delegates to the State Convention, Wake 41, and Craven 33.

At the meeting in Wake, on motion of the Hon. Richard Hines, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to invite the Hon. HENRY CLAY to attend the Convention. The committee consists of Gen. Richard Hines, Hon. George E. Badger, Wm. H. Crushaw, Joseph T. Hunter, Thomas Hicks, and John W. Harris. We sincerely hope that Mr. Clay will accept the invitation, and that his fellow citizens of this State may thus have the pleasure of seeing and hearing this great Statesman and Patriot. As he is said to have forwarded his resignation of his seat in the Senate to the Legislature of Kentucky, to take effect on the last of March, we hope there will be no obstacle to his attendance.

MR. VAN BUREN passed through Wilmington a few days ago, on his way South as far as New Orleans, and then up the Western waters on a visit to Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Henry has not ventured to deny, that in June 1832 he signed his name to the following resolutions which were forwarded to our Member of Congress at that time:—

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the undersigned citizens of Cumberland County, North Carolina, the continuance of the present Bank of the U. States is essential to the best interests of the country, which we believe would suffer incalculable injury by the refusal of the present Congress to recharter that Institution.

"*Resolved*, That in our opinion, a large majority of the citizens of this Congressional District are in favor of a renewal of the Charter, and that we in our own and their behalf, respectfully request our Representative, the Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, to vote for the renewal of the Charter, with such modifications as may be agreed on."

It appears that in 1832, Mr. Henry's deliberate opinion was, that *the best interests of the country would suffer incalculable injury by the refusal of Congress to re-charter the U. S. Bank!* We last week put his inconsistency in a strong point of view, by contrasting with the above declaration, his present assertion that the Bank was an *unconstitutional* "irrevocable paper-making machine," and that it had been guilty in 1817–18, of "disgusting, *fraudulent*, and ruinous" conduct. Well, how does Mr. Henry get out of this scrape? Why, by getting into a worse one, as we will show.

He pronounces our statement, that the particulars of the Bank's mismanagement in 1817–18, were as well known then as now, *false*, and says "that the locality practised by it was never known until recent events brought them to light," until Gen. Jackson got into power and discovered them. Now what did he say in his letter of Acceptance of the 21st of Jan. last? Hear him:—

"The late Bank of the United States went into operation in the year 1817, and in 18 months afterwards, July, 1818, it was on the eve of bankruptcy, with but a few thousand dollars on hand, and many millions of notes in circulation. So disgusting, fraudulent, and ruinous, had been its management, within that short period, that a resolution was introduced into Congress to repeal the charter, in 1819, which was supported by Gen. Harrison. These facts may be seen at length in the proceedings of Congress, in 1819 and 1820, and in the report of its President, Mr. Cheves, in 1822-'23. During that 18 months it had made large loans in Europe, which ultimately raised the price of exchange against this country. Instead of checking gradually, by a prudent course of discounts, the tendency of the local Banks to excessive issues, of paper money, like a *bold leader*, it headed the phalanx of State Banks, and plunged the country into every excess of debt, speculation, extravagance and luxury. The natural consequence followed, and in the spring of 1819, the bubble burst in the South; all the Banks suspended payment, and the people woke up as from a dream, and beheld all around them distress and ruin. Property sunk 50 per cent. or more, in value, and in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, it was estimated that 50 thousand laboring men and women were wandering about the streets in search of food and work. The notes of our North Carolina Banks were quoted in Baltimore at a discount of 25 per cent., and the exchanges between the United States and Europe were ruinously high."

Here then, according to Mr. Henry in January, the facts in relation to this "disgusting, fraudulent, and ruinous" conduct, were actually embodied in the proceedings of Congress and public documents printed in 1819 and '20, and 1822-23! and yet, according to Mr. Henry in February, it is false that these facts were as well known then as now! It appears to have taken Gen. Jackson to open his eyes to these things. And we suppose it was only Gen. Jackson's suspicions in 1832 that enabled Mr. Henry to find out that in 1819, "the bubble burst," "property sunk 50 per cent.," "50,000 people wandering about in search of food and work," "Notes of the North Carolina banks 25 per cent. discount," "the bank a bold leader, into every excess of debt, speculation, extravagance and luxury," &c. According to Mr. Henry, these things, which he pretends the bank was guilty of and confessed in 1818, happened by some wonderful process, to be concealed from his knowledge until Gen. Jackson's suspicions were roused in 1832! And then what a flood of light must have beamed upon Mr. Henry's obfuscated vision. It was about that time, we believe, that Jack Downing discovered the celebrated "glorification spectacles," which enabled a man to see things just as he wished them to be. Mr. Henry must have worn a pair of these specs ever since; and they have converted a con-titutional into an unconstitutional bank, and enabled him to look back 20 years and see things which he could not see when they were happening before his eyes!

With such a specimen, we leave the public to judge whether Mr. Henry does not manufacture his *facts*, as well as his political principles, to suit the occasion for which they are wanted.

MR. HENRY'S LETTER.—In our last we noticed the attempt which Mr. Henry has made to deceive the people in regard to the character and conduct of the U. S. Bank. There are a few other remarks in his letter on the same subject, that we wish to notice.

He says that in 1831, after failing to get a recharter from Congress, "the Bank, *desperately crippled with debt*, in fact rendered BANKRUPT by its own wicked policy, fell back upon the Legislature for a charter, *for the purpose of keeping its capital together*, and preparing for another onset." This is something of a *ball*,—the being "*bankrupt*," at the same time that it was "*keeping its capital together*." But it is worse than a ball—it is not true, that the Bank was bankrupt in 1831, and it is doubtful whether there is another man of ordinary information in the United States who would commit himself to an assertion so notoriously incorrect. The Bank was undoubtedly in a high state of prosperity at that time, and up to 1836; for upon a thorough investigation of its affairs it was found, at the expiration of its charter in 1836, that every share of its stock, which cost $100, was worth, over and above all its liabilities, $117, and it actually paid the government that price for the 70,000 shares it held in the Bank, on the dissolution of the partnership in March 1836. The clear profit which the U. S. thus received from the Bank was $1,190,000. The Bank was ruined after it became a State Institution, by paying five millions for its State Charter, perhaps half a million more to bribes to the Locofoco members of the Legislature, and then by lending out its money all over the country, to States, corporations and individuals, many, many of whom, by the reverses of the times, have been disabled from repaying it.

Of the conclusions to which Mr. Henry's apocryphal history of the Bank leads him, we shall only mention two, not because the others are justified by the facts, but because our readers will probably be tired of the subject. Mr. Henry says,—

"1st. That it [the Bank] never did furnish a uniform currency of fixed value. 2d, That it never did regulate the exchanges; on the contrary that it deranged both, during the twenty years of its charter, save about the years 1830, '31 and '32, when it was dispensing favors to purchase a recharter."

Now every body knows, that from almost the first day of its existence to 1836, a note of the U. S. Bank would pass current at par or at the smallest fraction of discount, in any part of the United States, from Maine to Louisiana. It is known, also, that they were remitted instead of specie, to England, France, and even to China.

It is equally true, that from 1828, (and perhaps earlier) to 1836, the exchanges were so regulated and equalized, that a 3 mos check from any part of the country where a Branch existed, upon any other part, where another Branch was located, could be had, and millions were had, at from ¼ to ½ of 1 per cent. that is, for 25 or 50 cents, the Bank would transmit $100 from Maine to Louisiana, or any other part of the country. This equalization existed years before the Bank was an applicant for a re-charter, and continued four years after its recharter was refused, and was not confined to the years 1831-2-3, as Mr. Henry asserts.

Mr. Henry asserts that the Bank, between the summer of 1832 and the procuring of its new charter, had "contracted immense debts in Europe." This also is not true. It is matter of history, that these immense debts were contracted subsequently to its recharter in 1836. Every statement of the condition of the Bank up to Sept. 1, 1835, (the latest we have been able to lay our hands on,) shows a balance due *to the Bank* in Europe, varying from near two millions to near four millions. It is well known, that up to 1836, the Bank regularly kept a fund in Europe upon which it could draw checks.

He next charges the Bank with "getting up a wild spirit of speculation in the public lands," &c., with "stimulating the States and corporations to visionary schemes of internal improvement." And here all the Lawyer's tact is employed to hide the true cause of all this speculation, and these schemes. He carefully conceals the fact, that whilst the U. S. Bank had a capital under the State of only 28 millions, which was very nearly all invested before its recharter, and therefore that its means of extending new facilities to speculators and corporations was very limited,—the States, from 1830 to 1837, actually more than doubled the number of Banks, quadrupled the amount of Bank Capital, and nearly trebled the circulation of paper money, and the loans and discounts. The following is from the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury.—

	No. of Banks.	*Capital.*	*Circulation.*	*Loans.*
1830	330	145,192,268	61,323,898	200,451,214
1837	709	290,772,091	149,185,890	525,115,702

This is the true cause of the expansion of which Mr. Henry complains, and which he unjustly charges altogether to the U. S. Bank, by practising that "concealment" against which he pledged himself. The veto of the U. S. Bank in 1832, deprived it of its power to regulate the currency; capitalists in the States thought they saw a glorious opportunity for investing; they every where importuned the Legislatures for new banks, to take the place of the expiring monster; the Legislatures, nothing loth, granted the desired charters; the government deposites were placed in these local banks, which were urged by Gen. Jackson's Secretary of the Treasury to discount freely, and make money plenty, that the U. S. Bank might not be missed by the people. And four-fifths, if not nine-tenths, of these new banks were created by Jackson Legislatures. In the State of Maine, for instance, *seventeen* new banks were created at one time in 1836, (nearly all of which, by the way, have since failed.) And so of most of the other States.

These causes were ten fold more powerful to produce the expansion, the speculation, the rage for internal improvement, of which Mr. Henry complains, —*and he knows it*. In giving a history of the financial difficulties of the last ten years, would a fair mind, solemnly pledged to "*practice no concealment upon the people*," have omitted all mention of the creation of these banks, of their orders to lend freely, and of their literal observance of those orders? No man will say that Mr. Henry has treated the subject with "truth and fair dealing."

We have thus followed Mr. Henry's falsification of the history of the U. S. Bank down to the expiration of its charter in 1836. With its subsequent acts we have nothing to do. When it ceased to be a National Institution its power to benefit the country was gone, and we have been neither the advocate nor the admirer of its subsequent course, as we are prepared to show presently.

Mr. Henry says,—

"It will be recollected that the Whigs have generally laid the direction of the Banks, during the whole period of our monetary embarrassments—that they have used and abused them to suit their party purposes—that the U. S. Bank was used as the especial engine of that party to influence the elections, the press and legislative bodies—that Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster and the leading Whig orators and presses throughout the country, have for the last ten years, been recommending, encouraging and defending this Bank, and above all, stimulating its ruthless attacks upon the Democratic administrations of General Jackson and Martin Van Buren, because of their opposition to its recharter."

Mr. Henry has here presumed upon the supposed ignorance of the people. He does not know whether a majority of the Whigs or their opponents have had the direction of the Banks. He may know what are the facts in this State, and he well knows that officers of the Banks have never been selected here on account of their politics. Neither the Stockholders, Directors, or Officers of the Banks have been confined to any one party. So far from it, it is well known that there are Van Buren men in all these capacities in all our banks; the Presidency of the Raleigh Branch of the Cape Fear Bank was tendered to the leader of the party in the State, and by him declined, for the sole reason, as we understood, that he did not choose to give the benefit of his time and legal talents for so small a salary as was attached to the office.

But how is it in other States? In Virginia the President and prime mover of the great Bank is a rabid Loco. In South Carolina, the principal banks are managed by the same party. In Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Michigan, Ohio, where the most abominable evils have resulted from bad management and rascality, scarcely an individual Whig has been connected with the Banks. What were the Pet Banks? they who did most of the mischief in expanding the currency agreeable to Mr. Taney's orders! It is notorious, and Mr. Henry knows it, that they were nearly all selected for their devotion to the "revered chief."

As to Mr. Webster, we have nothing to do with his defence. We do not think it worth while even to examine whether Mr. Henry's charge against him be true or false. But Mr. Clay, in his place in the Senate, has long ago declared, (and Mr. Henry is the first to dispute his statement; no man in the Senate gainsaid it,) that he has not for the last five years defended or advocated the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. S. Whether Mr. Clay's positive declaration in the Senate, in the face of proof of the contrary, if there had been any, or Mr. Henry's, is to be believed, the public can judge. It is not a matter for argument.

We believe the assertion in regard to the leading Whig orators and presses to be equally unfounded—so far as regards the last four or five years. Without presuming to class this as a leading Whig press, we may nevertheless take the liberty to clear our skirts of the charge. In searching for something else, we accidentally stumbled on the following paragraph, which will sufficiently show our position, at the same time that it will give us some claim to sagacity in so clearly indicating consequences which have literally resulted:—

FROM THE OBSERVER OF FEBRUARY 25, 1836.

"*The U. S. Bank rechartered?*—The bill to recharter the Bank of the U. States, as a State Bank, has finally passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and received the signature of the Governor. The vote in the Senate was 19 to 12; *eight* of the majority were *Jackson men*, and of course that party had it entirely in its power to defeat the bill; but its advantages to the State were too great to be overlooked, and the hue and cry raised by the Globe and its servile followers has had no other effect than to force some of the leaders of the party in Pennsylvania out of the traces; for surely after having been branded as traitors, and charged with being bribed by the Bank, they can never show on put on the collar. We attach no particular importance to the passage of the bill, except as it has shown the rancorous hostility of the administration to a *State* Bank, when they have all along pretended that their object was to put down a *National* Bank; and as it has proven the inability of the Executive to carry a favorite point against the wishes and the interests of the people of a State, and the futility of this daring attempt to interfere in the proceedings of the Legislature of a great State. In these points of view, we rejoice at the passage of the bill; but *the State Bank can never be to the country what the National Bank was*. Its capacity for good or for evil, *to the country*, is destroyed. It can no longer regulate the currency, give us a circulation of equal value at all points, and superior to specie, or keep in check the mammoth institutions which are springing up in all parts of the country. Our apprehensions may never be realized, but we think we can see in the *astonishing increase of Banks and Bank Capital*, in every State in the Union, from Maine to Louisiana, *a preparation for a re-enactment of the scenes of* 1818–'19. Money is made too abundant, and speculations will be the consequence, which must be followed by ruin."

We could probably find abundant evidence to the same effect, if we searched for it; but it is needless.

Mr. Henry's organ in this town "boldly ventures to deny, in his absence" the correctness of the statement of his language in 1831, in denouncing the Nullifiers as Traitors who ought to be hanged. It certainly required some boldness to deny what Mr. Henry himself never denied. He was a subscriber to the Observer in 1831, when he saw the language attributed to him, and he never denied it, publicly, nor privately either, so far as we ever heard. Moreover, our correspondent, who furnished it, so far from having any motive to misrepresent Mr. Henry, expressed strong admiration of his sentiment.

We are indebted to the kindness of friends for two copies of the Circular written for Mr. Bethune by Mr. Henry, in 1831, and we find, as we had supposed, that, though treating at great length of the Tariff, Internal Improvements, Commerce, Foreign Relations, and other matters of public importance at that time, *there is not one word in regard to the U. S. Bank!* An institution which Mr. Henry *now* pretends, had, previous to that time, been guilty of every species of corruption, had ruined the country, and was, withal, *unconstitutional*. Is it credible, if he had believed what he now asserts, that he would have passed the subject without a word! No.

NEW PAPER.—Mr. Jas. G. Burr, of Wilmington, proposes to publish a paper in Wilmington, to be called "The Literary News." It will be neutral in politics, though containing a condensed statement of the news of the day. Its chief matter will consist of tales, essays, sketches, and poetry; in short an agreeable miscellany, a lively entertaining sheet. The price $1 50 in advance.

We regret that the crowded state of our advertising columns puts it out of our power to insert the Prospectus.

During our absence on Wednesday last, when our paper was put to press, some typographical errors were overlooked, but they were such as the good sense of the reader would easily correct, without being particularized.

SIGNS.—In addition to other Locofoco papers, the Richmond Enquirer is now enjoying the patronage of Mr. Tyler's Administration, in the shape of government advertising.

RESUMPTION.—The Banks of Tennessee are required to resume on the 1st January next. Those of Louisiana on the 30th Sept. next. Those of Ohio on the 4th instant, or to wind up. In Indiana the resumption act allows the Banks to refuse specie to brokers and persons living out of the State.

The weak mushroom banks, all over the country, are giving up the ghost in rapid succession, as was expected by those who, knowing that the era of Jacksonism was too prolific of such fungi, believe that the reduction of the number in many of the States would promote the public prosperity. The Lafayette Bank in New York, the Towanda Bank in Pennsylvania, and the Bank of Chilicothe in Ohio, are the latest instances of mortality among the Banks.

No less than 27 Banks and shinplaster shops have failed in Ohio within the last four years. They were portions of the "better currency" which Gen. Jackson promised us.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.—Mr. Brown, of Tenn. (Whig,) in a speech in the House a few days ago, contended strongly for a retrenchment of public expenses, and particularly of the "contingent expenses," which in the various branches of the public service, amount to $1,810,000, of which more than $500,000 are without a particular specification of the object! He enumerated some of the abuses. Among others, $464 have been paid by the late Administration, for 81 copies of the Globe to send to the different printers of the Laws, when, as admitted by both parties, it was the duty of the publisher of the Laws at Washington to send copies to the publishers elsewhere without charge. A Locofoco member had complained of Whig extravagance in the purchase of some numbers of American and Canadian scenery for the State Department; but Mr. Brown showed that the purchase was made by Mr. Forsyth.

The Senate has rejected Mr. Tyler's nomination of Mr. Bradford as U. S. Judge of Pennsylvania, in place of Horace Binney, declined. The vote was 22 to 17; and the grounds of objection were not political, for 6 Whigs and 11 Locos voted for the nomination, and 21 Whigs and Benton against it. It was urged that he was *incompetent*, by reason of age and want of legal knowledge.

Mr. Upshur has published a reply to Mr. Botts, which would fill from 15 to 20 columns of our paper, in small type; and Mr. Botts has rejoined in a letter 5 or 6 columns long. Of course it is utterly out of the question for us to publish them. Mr. Upshur produces a great many certificates to show what the certifiers respectively thought of his opinions; but has utterly failed, in our opinion, to invalidate the testimony of Mr. Philip Harrison and Mr. Braxton.

A child in Baltimore recently died from swallowing a Cent.

We find the following article in the Globe, copied from Amos Kendall's paper, and we believe it to be true, except that it does not show *how* the additional six millions of debt happened to be created. It does not disclose the fact, that the appropriations for these eleven months were nearly all by Van Buren and a Congress of his friends; and that of the part appropriated by the Whigs, more than a million was to pay debts created by the Locos, for taking the Census, &c. See how Blair and Kendall's statement of Whig extravagance compares with Mr. Henry's:—

NATIONAL DEBT—PROGRESS.

The Treasury notes outstanding on the third day of the present month, were	$6,592,613 45
Borrowed, as part of the loan authorized at the extra session,	5,432,726 88
Total public debt on the 3d inst.,	$12,024,770 33
Total public debt on the 4th March, 1841, as stated by Mr. Ewing, at the extra session, in outstanding Treasury notes,	5,648,512 40
Increase of the national debt during eleven months of Whig rule,	$6,376,257 83

And for the last month, the Government has had nothing to pay with!—*Union Democrat.*

☞ We are pleased to learn that DR. PARKE, who has for a number of years been highly esteemed both as a gentleman and Physician, has been induced by the solicitations of his friends in Anson, to settle permanently in Wadesborough, and has entered on the duties of his profession.

4w

☞ The 'North-Carolinian' rather insinuates, than openly asserts, that Gov. Morehead ejected Mr. Stone (a political opponent) from the Literary Board, and put a Whig in his place. This is not so. Gov. Morehead re-appointed Mr. Stone, and he acted as a Member of the Board for six months; but having concluded to abandon his residence in North-Carolina about the 1st of July, he resigned his trust and a new appointment became necessary.

As the charitable Editor of the "North-Carolinian" seems to think that no Whig is to be trusted, perhaps it will relieve his anxiety about this public fund to learn, that not a dollar has been loaned out since Mr. Stone left the Board; and moreover, he will probably regard it as an additional evidence of its safety, to be informed, that for the larger portion of the money lent out, *his political friends* are bound either as principals or securities.—*Raleigh Register.*

A Happy Effect.—The Rochester Democrat says:—"The Secretary of the Savings Bank of this city told us yesterday, that a lady has just deposited *one hundred and twenty-five dollars* in that institution, saved by her husband from the avails of his day labor since he has signed the cold water pledge in July last. Such a fact should be heralded from one end of the land to the other, as one of the blessed fruits of temperance."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED yesterday, Steamer Cotton Plant, boat Seawell in tow, with Goods for C T Haigh, C J & R M Orrell, B Rose, Cook & Co, T S Lutterloh, E W Willkings, C P Mallett, W McIntyre, A McLauchlin, J Waddill of this place; and for J & W Murphy, and others of the interior.

Also, Saturday, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

February 15.—Brigs Grand Turk from Jamaica, Tuscan from St. Domingo. 17.—Fr. schr. La Souris from Pt. Petre, Schr. A. F. Thorn from New York. 19.—Brigs Calvin from N. York, Vandelier from do.; Schrs. Schuylkill from Philadelphia, Elizabeth from Guadaloupe. 22.—Schr. Regulus from New York.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 16.—Brig Oscola for Martinique. 17.—Schr. George Henry for Porto Rico. 18.—Brig Will for Barbadoes. 19.—Brigs Charles for St. Croix, Pinta for St. Domingo, Br. brig Eliza Gillis for Barbadoes. 21.—Brig Creole for Martinique. 22.—Schrs. Cornelia for Georgetown, (D. C.) Hope for Gonaives, Medina for Providence, Rio Grande for Porto Rico.

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville.*

FEBRUARY 23d, 1842.

SAMUEL REEVES of Salisbury, in the County of Rowan, having, on the twenty-second day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Samuel Reeves be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MARCH 2.

Brandy, peach,	38 a 40	Lime,	$1½
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	5 a 6	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	20 a 28
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	40
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	8
Coffee,	10 a 12	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Cotton,	5 a 7	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 10
Corn,	48 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	60
Flour,	$5½ a $6½	Sack,	$2¼
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 12
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7½ cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 5½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,) 7 ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—February 23.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 25 a 7 75; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 17 00 a 18 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 2 00 a 2 25; Corn 68 a 70; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30, Rice 2 75 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—About 1500 barrels Turpentine have been sold within the past two days at 2,27. Tar brought on yesterday 1,02.

Lumber.—Sales of flooring at 8½, wide boards 7½, and scantling at 5. There are fair supplies of all kinds coming in.

Timber.—This article may be called rather dull.—Some sales are daily made at 5 to 6 dollars for mill qualities. We have heard of sales, however, considerably lower than 5, for very good timber.

Bacon.—Moderate transactions in the article at 6 to 6½ for hog round and 7 to 7½ for hams.

Lard.—Extremely dull.

Corn.—Two or three up-country cargoes afloat, held at 70 cents.

Rice.—A few sales have been recently made at 2½.

Sales of R. O. hhd. staves, dressed, at $15. Sales of country shingles at 2.

Beef Cattle.—There was a fine lot of large beeves from Western Virginia, in a few days ago, which were sold at about 6½ cents per lb.

CHERAW MARKET—February 22.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 7 a 8½; Corn 50; Flour 6 00 a 6 37½; Feathers 37½ a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at New Orleans 5 to 9.

Total receipts at all the ports in the U. S. up to the latest dates, 938,465 bales, against 839,705 to same dates last year.

Cotton at Charleston, 5 to 10.

RICHMOND ACADEMY.

THE Subscribers having engaged a graduate of one of the best Colleges as Instructer in the Richmond Academy, located near Montpelier P. O., Richmond County, would inform the public that the Exercises will commence the first Monday in March. The capability of the Instructer, connected with the healthful qualities of the situation of the School, and strict morality of the neighborhood, make it altogether desirable to Parents and Guardians, desiring their children and wards to be improved in health and intellect, and reared with a strict sense of moral duty.

Boarding in good families at $6 per month. Tuition as in the best Academies.

J. McNEILL, J. WHITE, JOHN JOHNSON, } Employers.

February 26, 1842. 91-4w

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING disposed of their entire stock of Goods, have determined upon changing their business to the Commission Line and Country Produce trade, and having extensive Ware Rooms, are now prepared to receive consignments of Corn, Bacon, Lard, and every other article that is usually consigned here for sale. Particular attention given to the disposing of Lumber, Timber, Staves, Shingles, &c.

RUSS & HOLMES.

Wilmington, Feb'y 23, 1842. 91tf

NEW BOOKS.

GORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1, 1842.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR MARCH.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

25,000 DOLLARS.

13 drawn numbers in each package of 22 Tickets.

Virginia STATE LOTTERY,

Class B, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, March 12, 1842.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$25,000	1 Prize of	$1,750
1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	1,500
1 Prize of	5,000	10 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	2,000	15 Prizes of	500
	&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 22 Whole Tickets $100 00
Ditto ditto 22 Half do 50 00
Ditto ditto 22 Quarter do 25 00

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

60,000 Dolls., 25,000 Dolls., 15,000 Dolls.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 4, for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 19th, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 grand capt'l of	$60,000	3 prizes of	$1,000
1 prize of	25,000	5 prizes of	3,000
1 prize of	15,000	5 prizes of	2,000
1 prize of	12,000	10 prizes of	1,500
1 prize of	10,000	20 prizes of	1,250
1 prize of	9,000	50 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	7,000	50 prizes of	500
1 prize of	6,666	133 (any 3 nos.)	400
2 prizes of	5,000	&c. &c.	&c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $280 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 140 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 70 00
Ditto ditto 26 Eighth do 35 00

$35,294—NETT 30,000 DOLLARS.

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class D, for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, March 26th, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

35,294 Dollars—Nett 30,000 Dollars.
11,764 Dollars—Nett 10,000 Dollars.

1 Prize of	$6,000	1 Prize of	$2,500
1 Prize of	5,000	1 Prize of	2,361
1 Prize of	3,600	50 Prizes of	1,000
	&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*, Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above. td-pd

FOR SALE.

A SERVANT WOMAN, a good Cook. Apply at this Office.

March 1, 1842. 91tf

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville.*

FEBRUARY 23d, 1842.

DAVID KERNS of Salisbury, in the County of Rowan, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said David Kerns be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville.*

FEBRUARY 24th, 1842.

CHARLES N. FENNELL of Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Charles N. Fennell be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville.*

FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

JAMES I. LONG of Salisbury, in the County of Rowan, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said James I. Long be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville.*

FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

DUNCAN T. PATTERSON of Sampson County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Duncan T. Patterson be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville.*

FEBRUARY 26th, 1842.

JOEL JOYNER, Jun'r, of Sampson County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Joel Joyner, Jun'r be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville.*

FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

DANIEL MUSE of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Daniel Muse be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4; Merinos, French and English; 2400 pieces Calico; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Drapers; Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4, with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66tf.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines,

—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tea Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins,

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. SPARR.
November 15 1841. 79tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES.

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Painter's Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 4-4 and 6-4 Sheetings, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c. all of which he offers for the Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 21, 1841. 65tf

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

FOUR SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms, apply at this Office.
January 11, 1842. 93tf

To all whom it may concern!

THE undersigned, having located himself in Wilmington, North Carolina, offers his services to the public as a

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT,

For transacting all kinds of business usual at this place, except dealing in spirituous liquors.

He has, for the last twelve years, acted as such in this capacity, and attorney at law, for persons residing in the adjacent counties, and flatters himself that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may employ him in the above line of business. For the future, however, as he resides here, he will require that he shall be employed in the usual cases of agency, and for such services.

He hopes, by prompt and faithful attention to the interests of all those who may favor him with their business, to render it for as much to the advantage, equal satisfaction.

He may be found at his office in the brick building of Mr. Lazarus, during the business hours, and when not called off on special occasions.

A. A. BATTLE.
Wilmington, Feby 1, 1842. 85tf

REFERENCES:

Gov. E. B. Dudley, Gen. James Owen, Gen. A. McRae, A. Boden, Gold borough, } Wilmington.
James S. Battle, Robert Bunn, Weston & Harrison, W. & A. Smith, Raleigh, } Rocky Mount.
Rev. David Thompson, Smithfield.
Rev. James McDaniel, Fayetteville.

State of South Carolina, MARION DISTRICT. } *Copy.*

AN AGREEMENT, made the sixth day of May, 1839, between Ann Murchison, on the one part, and William Daniel, of the other part, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents, in hand paid by William Daniel to Ann Murchison, the said Ann Murchison puts in pawn her negro woman slave Peaney, to William Daniel, for the above sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents. When the money shall be returned to Daniel, he, the said Daniel, will give the said negro woman Peaney up to the said Ann Murchison, but in case the negro should die before the money is returned, will still be bound to return the money to said Daniel.

ANN MURCHISON, *Seal.*
WM. DANIEL, *Seal.*

Signed in the presence of H. G. FLAGER.

I, ED. B. WHEELER, Clerk of the Court of Marion District, do certify that H. G. Flager, by whom the above instrument of writing was witnessed and certified, is a respectable Magistrate of this District, and that Miss Ann Murchison here tenders and counts out the sum of money necessary to be paid for amount of the mortgage or Peaney.

ED. B. WHEELER, *C. C. P.*
October 8, 1841.

THE above Negro Woman PEANER was removed out of the State of South Carolina and carried to Wadesborough, N. C. by the said Daniel, and sold in that place. I will give a reward of Two Hundred dollars for her, with her child Matilda, lodged in any Jail in the State so that I can get her. She is about 31 years of age, and is five feet high, has a scar on her head, caused by a blow, and another on her left foot, from a cut with an axe.

Address me at Cho P. O. Madborough District, S. C. ANN MURCHISON.
Nov. 21, 1841. 77tf.

The said Daniel has gone to Georgia and may have taken her with him.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Laine, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Molesskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS.
G. B. ATKINS.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favor by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few d rs South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any time during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2 1841. 61tf.

Charles O'Malley—Complete.

JUST received. Also Barnaby Rudge; Howitt's Student Life in Germany; Miller's Sketches, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine OLD MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira London Particular, Tenerriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, in casks of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. BUSKE & SON.
February 1, 1842. 87tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous to settle up and close his business in this part of the country, would sell privately, his Valuable RESIDENCE in Montgomery county, including the town of Ellerbe, containing 100 acres of Land. The buildings are of every good, including a Machine and two Store Houses. He has built a first rate Mill on Clarks Creek, which is convenient to the Plantation. A large portion of his Land is in a state of cultivation. There is enough of good Land to put fifteen or twenty hands, and all in first rate repair. In addition to the above tract of Land, he has several small tracts, containing from 100 to 200 acres.

Any person willing to buy a first rate bargain in Lands, would do well to make an early application to the Subscriber. Address him at Lawrenceville Stump Lacy county, N. C.

AULAY McAULAY.
Ellerbeville, Montgomery county, N. C.,
February 3 1842. 88tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22 1841. 55tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Just Received,

100 BARRELS Fresh Unslacked THOMASTOWN LIME.

For sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 24, 1842. 86tf

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,

30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

35 Hhds. Bright Molasses,

FOR SALE CHEAP, by

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Jan'y 4, 1842. 83tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 74tf

Printing Paper for Sale.

80 REAMS OF NEWSPAPER, of size equal to this sheet, weighing 26 lbs. to the Ream will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at $3 50 Cash per ream.

E. J. HALE.
February 1, 1842.

Garden Seeds.

JUST received per Steamer Henrietta, a large and splendid assortment of Garden Seeds, warranted to be genuine and crop of 1841.

For Sale by SAML. A. MIMS,
Opposite Cape Fear Bank, and one door above Mess's. Boon & Breese.
January 12, 1842. 84tf

FRUIT.

50 BOXES FRESH BUNCH RAISINS,
1 box of LEMONS,
2700 Sweet ORANGES,
Just received at

PRIOR'S.
Jan'y 18 1842. 85tf

Just Received and for Sale,

200 CASKS FRESH LIME,
50 boxes RAISINS,

Apply to SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
December 14, 1841.

Swedes Iron.

JUST Received and for sale on reasonable terms 10 tons assorted Swedes Iron.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Nov. 23, 1841. 77tf.

RIO COFFEE.

120 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale by SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

Received this day per Henrietta,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
2 quarter casks Madeira WINE,
5 bags Spice,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half barrels Fresh Butter Crackers,
2 casks Scotch Ale.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY just received and for sale by SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1842.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 74tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 11tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Valuable Negroes

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES; among them are House Servants, Mechanics, and Labourers.

C. P. MALLETT, *Executor of Peter J. Mallett.*
December 13, 1841. 80tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd. at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13, 1841.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the opposite day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

WHIPPLE'S

COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and superiorance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*
Adams, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE,

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.
June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE.
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 88 3m

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfects free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[From the Mayor.]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

(L. S.)

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.: *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.
June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

For Rent,

THE FARM on the South side of Mallett's Mill Pond, with or without the Dwelling, and with or without the privilege of fire wood.

C. P. MALLETT.
January 22, 1842. 86tf

CHEAP PROPERTY

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.
December 6, 1841. 79tf

State of North Carolina, CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

WHEREAS, intelligence has been given to us, Thos. N. Cameron and Joseph Arey, acting Justices of the Peace for the County of Cumberland, that a certain Negro man, a slave named Charles, formerly the property of Doyle O'Hanlon, but now the property of C. Godbold, is at this time runaway, and refuses to surrender himself to his owner or his authorized agent: And whereas, said negro slave Charles is supposed to be lurking about and doing mischief in the County of Cumberland: Now, therefore, we, Thos. N. Cameron and Joseph Arey, acting Justices as aforesaid, and according to the act of Assembly as aforesaid, do issue this our Proclamation, against said negro slave Charles, and require him forthwith to surrender himself; and the Sheriff of the County of Cumberland is hereby empowered and required, to take such power with him as he shall think fit and necessary, for going in search and pursuit of, and effectually apprehending said negro slave Charles. And this Proclamation is ordered to be published at the door of the Court House and at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville; and if the said Charles, against whom this Proclamation hath been issued, stay out, and do not immediately return home, it shall be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to kill and destroy said slave Charles, by such ways and means as he shall think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime for the same. Given under our hands and seals, this 11th day of January, 1842

THO. N. CAMERON, *J. P.*
JOSEPH AREY, *J. P.* *Seal.*

84-tf

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1842.

Bethune B. McKenzie, ex. James H. McKenzie, Daniel McKenzie, Sarah Ann Morris, Jackson Morris, Reuben Morris, and Dardan Morris, heirs at law of Kenneth McKenzie, deceased.

PETITION FOR A DIVISION OF NEGROES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James H. McKenzie, Daniel McKenzie, Sarah Ann Morris, Jackson Morris, Reuben Morris, and Dardan Morris, child en and heirs at law of Joseph L. Morris and Nancy Morris his wife, the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, and cause themselves to be made parties, otherwise the allegations and matters set forth will be taken *pro confesso*, and a Partition decreed accordingly.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in January, 1842.

[8Spd] GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Original Bill in Equity, Fall Term, 1841.

Moody Hough and Wm. Hough,

vs.

John Hough and William May, Administrators de bonis Non, with the Will annexed of Hezekiah Hough, dec'd. Fanny Kindred, Chloe Martin, Hezekiah Hough, Young Allen, Administrator of Nancy Ross, Joseph Allen and wife Nancy, Hugh Ross, Hezekiah Ross, William Ross, Milly Mark, John T. Scott and wife Mary, Levi Hines and wife Ann, James Knox, Williamson Knox, Mary wife of William May, and William Scott and wife Elizabeth.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hezekiah Hough, Wm. May and wife Mary, Hugh Ross, Hezekiah Ross, William Ross, Milly Mark, John T. Scott and wife Mary, Levi Hines and wife Ann, William Scott and wife Elizabeth, James Knox and Williamson Knox, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, 1841, and in the 66th year of American Independence.

[8Spd] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity, to March Term, 1842.

Sarah Edwards,

vs.

Millberry Collins, Ross O'Neal, Benjamin Anderson, William Anderson, and Sally Anderson; also the heirs at Law of Nancy Price and of John O'Neal.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing by affidavit, that Millberry Collins, Ross O'Neal, the heirs at Law of Nancy Price, and the heirs at Law of John O'Neal, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, 1841, and in the 66th year of American Independence.

[8Spd] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

LAND SALE.

[BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY]

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following Valuable

REAL ESTATE,

Upon the following terms, to-wit: One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the remaining two thirds in one and two years, with interest from the sale, secured by mortgage.

Lot on the North East corner of Market Square, joining Mrs. Shackelford's.

Lot on Green Street, joining Hugh Campbell's, including a Lot in the rear.

Lot on Cool Spring Street, joining Crusoe's, containing 2 1-5 acres.

Pew No. 58 on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church.

Several Lots of Land on Ingram Street, known as the "Grove."

Several Lots of Land between Cool Spring Street and the Wilmington Road.

Plans of the above mentioned Lots will be exhibited on the day of Sale.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *Clerk and Master.*
January 24, 1842. 86tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all diseases recently opposed to *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Sixty years medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 24 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Agent for Fayetteville,
M. MICHAEL, Market House.
May 5, 1841. 45tf

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at Fayetteville Book Store.
May 1, 1841.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of discussion wherever you will, and you hear nothing but "Sarsa-parilla One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' MEDICINE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. Smith was at the point of death, but she has been made by Peters' Pills to, are you not glad that Mrs. Jones has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wonderful Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the even, silent tenor of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were actually given up with death. But now its cures and virtues are known as to laish the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will perpetuate itself for many years, shall it not enter every house? Yes, it must be used by every individual! Let no man, woman or child say, I don't want it. You know not what is to bring forth. All should use this remedy, at any rate, for the number that health is the first blessing to mankind.

They do indeed restore the health of the invalid because they purify and invigorate the blood, and its good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience, being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary. They are daily and safely administered to infancy, to manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore them to order and re-establish their healthy and natural purposes which a vegetable purgative, or alterative cleanser of the whole system are required, there is without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for powerful and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 12, 1841. 49tf

TO THE AFFLICTED

Radlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as to its efficacy, it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints. When used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and then without the omission of even one dose. Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance were on the verge of the grave. In many cases when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle the patient has been restored to health and vigor. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing remedy when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more speedily or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is overcome, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. If there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to its natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the practice of medicine that will more quickly reduce the fever than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the system, causing an additional quantity of water to come off at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly, free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by this medicine than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and profuse sweatings; relieves chronic affections and consumption of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a more free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; it restores the patient to the bodily vigor without a wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor, Hillsborough street, and by A. W. SIZE.
November 8, 1841.